The Pittsburgh Gazette.

" PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 9, 1818. New Series, No. 50.

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, IN Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Take Notice.

THE person who some time ago left with the subscriber a Smooth-bore RIFLE, in pledge for a debt, is hereby notified, that unless he comes forward on or before the 6th of November next, and redeems the same, and pays the cost accruing, the said Rifle will be sold at public auction to satisfy the debt and costs.

JAMES RUTTER.

Pittsburgh, October 30.

Doctor Van-sweitan's

CELEBRATED

Anti-Bilious Pills,

OF a quality superior to any thing of the kind ever offered as a General Medicine in this country, now faithfully prepared from a Recipe of the justly celebrated Doctor Van-Sweitan, who, from a long residence in the West India Islands, has been enabled to favor the world with the most complete methods of curing the Bilious diseases of the warm climates.

THIS extraordinary Medicine, which now for the first time is finding its way into general practice, has properties in the highest degree superior to Mercurial nostrums so frequently recommended by the name of Anti-Bilious Bills. The extraordinary powers of this medicine as a solvent and evacuant of Bile is without example, never producing debility or injuring the health in the smallest degree, of the most delicate child or weakly female. The Bilious Head-ache so much complained of in this country and in the neighborhood of rivers, is often removed by a single dose, which to a strong man is only five pills and to a weakly woman three. The same dose will generally remove the most excruciating pains of the Cholic, by causing the bile to pass downwards in the course of an hour or two.

In Phthisical cases, where the laborious breathing and great oppression, with faintings, are fast sinking the patient to the brink of the grave, a few pills, one taken every hour, with Fennel or Peppermint tea, will often enable the patient to walk about in a few hours.

The Dysentery, Croup and Summer complaint of children, are soon relieved by a few doses—a single pill to a child of five years old, and the dose increased according to their strength and age. A single pill taken every fourth hour with a cup of Flax-seed tea, will cure the pleurisy, promote expectoration and relieve Coughs and colds

Two or three pills taken an hour before dinner and repeated every third day, will effectually remove those diseases arising from Flatulence and Indigestion, and by persevering in the use of them for a considerable time, the appetite will be improved, and strength and vigor will return.

In Consumptive cases and diseases of the Liver, no medicine ever yet discovered has been known to perform such cures—two pills taken every third morning will be found sufficient, unless costiveness prevails, in which case the dose must be increased according to the strength or constitution.

Two pills taken at bed-time, with a cup of pennyroyal tea, and repeated every second night will effectually remove Rheumatic pains wherever situated.

A supply of the above Pills For Sale by

JOSEPH HILL & CO.

Druggists, Market street, Pittsburgh.

October 30, 1818.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Mercer road, in Ohio township 15 miles from Pittsburgh, about the 1st Chesnut Bay MARE, about 13 or 14 hands high 7 or 8 years old, has a star in her forehead, and hind all round, had a small bell on. The owner can have her again, by proving property and paying charges.

ROBERT STEWART.

October 30.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

R. BOWEN & CO.

21 bbls. CIDER ROYAL

PRIME SHAD,

PECAW NUTS,

ON HAND

CASTINGS, BAR IRON, BAR & PIG LEAD,

Roram & Wool Hats.

Pittsburgh, October 20,

John Teale,

Corner of Market street and the Diamond,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of this city and its vicinity, that he has just received a large assortment of

STRAW, CHIP and LEGHORN

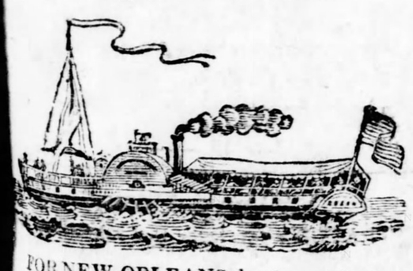
Bonnets,

Silk Velvet, and fashionable Collars,

He has also a CRIMPING MACHINE for crimping muslin silk satin. Ladies that have any thing in that line, can have it done cheap.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1818.

Freight Wanted.



FOR NEW ORLEANS, by Steam Boat

JAMES ROSS.

Will leave Pittsburgh by the first rise of water. Apply to J. Whiting agent.

Oct. 16, 1818.

Ground Ginger.

ORMSBY & DOANE

Have For Sale 50 Kegs GROUND GINGER, of a superior quality, lower than can be purchased in this market, and they will keep a constant supply on hand

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1818.

Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.

THE PAPER of this Bank will be received in payment of debts, or for goods, for a short time, by

BEAN & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, October 27, 1818.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

OCTOBER 23, 1818.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this institution, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 16th November next.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Cashier.

German Redemptioners.

FOR SALE.

THE time of an indented MAN and WOMAN, who have two years and about six months to serve. The Man is a rough carpenter, and both understand farming very well; but particularly the culture of the vine, and gardening; the woman is also a good spinner. They are sold for want of employ. Enquire at this, or the Mercury office.

August 25, 1818. tf

One Dollar Cash,

FOR

Old or New WHEAT,

Will be given at the Pittsburgh Steam-Mill, where,

Road Waggoners

Can have HORSE-FEED, very cheap—It consists of CHOPT RYE, MIDDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN and CORN—Any person taking more than 50 bushels shall have a handsome deduction.

October 2.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, surviving assignees of William Steele and Ephraim Pentland, Esqrs. give notice to all persons who, on the 11th day of August, 1817, were indebted to the firm of Pentland, Higins & Steele, to come forward and settle their accounts without delay.

DAVID PRIDE, }
WILLIAM GORMLY, } *Assignees*

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1818.

Granville Bank Notes.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Shaving Soap,

FOR SALE, FOR GRANVILLE BANK NOTES,

BY

R. BOWEN & CO.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.——4w

The unexpired Time

Of an indented German SERVANT GIRL,

FOR SALE.

THE time of a German Servant Girl, who can be well recommended, and will only be sold for want of employ. She has 3 years and 4 months to serve. For particulars apply to

JOHN L. GLASER.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1818.

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street,

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices. A large assortment of

Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission

May, 19, 1818——1awtf

John H. Crane,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

LOUISVILLE, (Kentucky.)

WILL attend to business in his profession, in the County of Jefferson, and in the United States Circuit Court at Frankfort.

References. { HENRY BALDWIN, Esq. / WM. ROBINSON, Jr. } *Pittsburgh*

August 4, 1818. 6m

No Deception.

COME AND SEE.

A GRAND Exhibition of LIVING ANIMALS have just arrived from Philadelphia, and will be exhibited in this city for a few days, in the Diamond,

A BEAUTIFUL

LIVING LION,

From the coast of Africa.

The LION is considered as Master of the Forest. The present one is very docile and obedient to his keeper, will kiss him and suffer him to show his nails and teeth. He is secured in a strong Iron Cage.

ALSO THE

Pelican and Ape,

The PELICAN of the Wilderness, and the only one in America. This bird has a bill 15 inches in length, and a bag or pouch, which will contain 10 quarts of water, when flying from one Island to the other.

The African Crown Bird,

Three feet high, with a beautiful Crown upon its head.—ALSO

THE AFRICAN APE & MARMOZETTE

of Barbary.

Good Music—Admittance 25 cents

October 30.

HENRY DOANE,

HAS

REMOVED

to the corner of WOOD and FIRST streets, where he has received the following articles, viz.

Groceries, &c.

Young Hyson Tea, latest importations, in small boxes; Barrels of Coffee and Loaf Sugar, Boxes bloom Raisins, Barrels Herring, Rosin, ground Redwood, Glue, Kegs pickled Salmon, Mustard, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, ground Ginger, Indigo, Copperas, smoking Tobacco, Segars, &c.

Liquors.

Fourth Proof Cogniac Brandy, and Jamaica rum, in barrels—Quarter casks Teneriffe Wine,

Ironmongery, etc.

Anvils, Vices, Axes, Hatchets, Drawing and Log Chains, Cross-cut Saws, English mill—Handsaws, Shovels, Spades, Frying-pans, Bell metal Teakettles, Straw-knives, Hammers, Copper Tea-kettles—Twine—Whiting, &c.

Wrapping Paper at $1,50 per ream—India entry matts, Window Glass, Hollow Glass Ware, Gun-Powder, Soap, Hats—China, &c.

ALSO

English Crowley and Blister Steel—American Ditto—Castings—Juniata Iron—Lead—Cut and Wrought Nails—Kentucky Tobacco;

Together with a general assortment of

SHIP CHANDLERY.

Commission Business

transacted, and Merchandize received and forwarded.

N. B. A House to Let in Third street.

Pittsburgh, October 20, 1818.

For Sale,

155 ACRES of LAND, 2 miles below Pittsburgh, on the Ohio river. The tract is that on which Middletown is built. The land is good and well calculated for a neat farm —For particulars apply to the subscriber.

BENJAMIN SOUTH.

October 23,

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, a Red and White spotted COW, she has three holes bored in each of her horns, 2 slits in her left ear, and a small piece cut off the side of the right ear.

Any person giving information of, or returning said Cow, shall be liberally rewarded.

SAMUEL HUBLEY.

Pittsburgh, October 25.

Farmers & Mechanics Bank

OF PITTSBURGH,

OCTOBER 23, 1818.

AN ELECTION for Thirteen Directors of this Institution will be held at the Banking House on Monday the 16th of November next.

MORGAN NEVILLE, Cashr.

Stray Cows.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living on the Ohio river. one mile below the mouth of Chartiers creek, two stray Cows —one of them a dun brindle, with no marks perceptible, very old—the other a flecked or brindled and white cow, with a swallow fork, in the near ear, and a crop off of the off ear, about five years old. They were taken up sometime in August last. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSEPH WILSON.

October 23, 1818.

WANTED.

WANTED to hire a coloured woman to act as cook and do house-work.—Likewise a coloured boy of 14 or 15 years of age. Apply to this office.

Oct. 20. 1818.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS will be received at the commissioner's office until the first day of December next, for the erection of bridges over the Four mile run where the state road crosses, near its mouth on the Monongahela river, in Pitt township and over Pine creek on the Butler road in Pine township. The contractors to furnish all materials. Information as to the plans &c. may be had on enquiry at the office.

By order of the Commissioners,

JAMES M. RIDDLE, Clk.

Pittsburgh Oct. 20, 1818.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHICH will be sold low for cash or or notes at 60 days, a quantity of

Racoon, Beaver and Otter Skins.

We will also pay CASH on the 1st December for

500 bbls. Superfine Flour,

at $4 75 per Barrel.

IRWIN & H. WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, Sept 22, 1818. *tf*

Broke

INTO the enclosure of the subscriber living about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, in Pitt township, TWO HORSES—one a chesnut sorrel, with one white foot, a star in his forehead, and three small saddle spots, about, 14 hands high, racks and paces. The other, a dim sorrel, about 14 hands high, has a few white hairs in his forehead, with a light mane and tail, he paces. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOSHUA DYKUS.

October 16, 1818.

Samuel Edgar & Co.

HAVE just received, and offer for sale on accommodating terms.

200 BOXES CINCINNATI SOAP,
400 Kegs manufactured Tobacco,
6 Hhds Leaf ditto, sup. qual.
10 Hhds. } New Orleans Sugar of a superior
50 Bbls. } quality—old crop
10 crates assorted QUEENSWARE,
20,000 lbs. Pig Lead,
500 lbs. Bar ditto,
30,000 lbs. Shot,
Bar and Roll'd Iron,
GLASS—all sizes

Hatter's Fur, etc.

Together with a general assortment of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Liquors.*

5000 lbs Salt-Petre (Crude)

Pittsburgh, September 4, 1818.

To Emigrants.

WANTED several FARMERS of industrious and sober habits, to go and settle upon land in the state of Indiana, upon an improving Lease, for a term of years. The land has been selected by a competent person, is of a good quality, in an improving part of the country, and lays about sixty miles from Cincinnati. For further particulars apply to the Subscriber, in Wood street, near the corner of Second street.

R. J. DUNN.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 18th 1818.—1aw10t.

N. B Provisions, Matresses,

Blankets &c. furnished for Travellers.

FOR SALE,

That Valuable City Pro-

perty in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, fronting on Fourth Street 40 feet, and extending back 80 feet, on which is a two story Brick House, 20 feet front, with an extensive back building, finished in the best manner, at present occupied by Doctor O'Donoughue—Also, a convenient Frame Building in the occupancy of Mr. Samuel Cooper; the whole subject to a yearly ground rent of 80 dollars. This property is in one of the most eligible situations for business in the City. For terms, which will be low and accommodating, apply to

WILLIAM M'CANDLESS.

Pittsburgh, August 21, 1818. tf

Copper & Tin Ware.

R. AND J. TOWN,

IN Woood, near Front street, manufacture and have constantly for sale, an assortment o

Stills and Tin Ware,

TEA KETTLES, Hatters Ditto, Fullers Ditto, | WASH KETTLES Brass Ditto, Sheet-Iron Ware,

JAPANNED WARE, &c

Which they sell at the most reduced prices, and a liberal credit.——Orders shall be promptly attended to.

Pitusburgh, September 4, 1818. F3m

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

and continue to pay the highest price for al kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

or sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

Valuable Property for Sale

THE Subscriber has for Sale, a most VALUABLE PROPERTY in the vicinity of Noblesburgh, 12 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 250 acres of Land. The above property possesses as many conveniencies as are desirable on a farm. There are 120 acres of cleared land, 15 acres in meadow, with good Barn and Sheds and fine Stables, comfortable farm Houses, sufficient for two families, with two paled Gardens adjoining. There are few places possessing finer springs. There is besides an excellent stone Still House, with a fountain Pump, and all the apparatus for distilling, now in complete operation. The terms may be known, by applying to Mr. ANDREW SCOTT, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

August 21, 1818.

N. B. The above property is in the immediate vicinity of several fine Mills, and of different places of Worship.

ALSO,

A LOT in Noblestown, containing 7 acres, on which is erected a small house.

To owners of Steam Boats,

Steam Mills, and Steam Engines, in general.

THE Subscriber, lately arrived from England wishes a situation to manage a Steam Engine. Having superintended the manufacture of them, he is perfectly acquainted with them on the Atmospheric, Trivithic's, and Bolton and Watts' principle. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. October 13, 181

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

BLANKS PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE

200 Dollars Reward.

I WILL give a Reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS to any person that will apprehend the Villain, so that he may be brought to justice, who set fire to my Barn on the night of the 22d inst. about 8 o'clock.

GEORGE FERREE.

Pitt Township, September 25, 1818.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE subscribers trading under the firm of IRWIN & GEORGE, have this day, by mutual consent, dissolved their Partnership. All persons indebted to, or having demands against the above firm will, as early as possible present their accounts to John Irwin for settlement.

JOHN IRWIN,
MATHEW GEORGE.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1818. tf

☞ The business will be carried on as usual at the corner of Liberty & 4th street, by

JOHN IRWIN.

CHEAP FEED,

FOR

CASH.

WILL be sold to the first applicant, in quantities not less than 50 bushels.

1500 bushels bran, at 10 cents per bush.
1000 do. shipstuff at 18 cents.
600 do. middlings at 35 do.

Pittsburgh Steam Mill,

October 14th, 1818.

BUTTER.

THE Subscribers will exchange Merchandize for merchantable BUTTER, in Kegs, at fair price.

WM & JOHN HILL

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1818. 2awtf,

FRESH FALL GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a part of his FRESH FALL GOODS, and expects considerable additions.

HAS ON HAND OF

DRY-GOODS.

RED, Yellow and White FLANNELS,
Red, green and bocking Baize,
Jersey moleskin and Coatings,
Grass, bottle-green, blue, purple, London and Paris brown Pelisse cloths,
Superfine, fine and coarse Cloths, assort. col.
8-4 9-4 10-4 and 11-4 rose & point Blankets,
A quantity of large Hearth Rugs, fancy patterns,
Bed-ticking, cotton checks and olive velvets, assorted,
Bombazetts and callicoes, of various colors,
4-4 and 6-4 coarse and fine cambric and shirting Muslins,
Book, leno, jaconet, mull and fancy ditto
Cotton shawls, and silk and cotton handkerchiefs, general assortment,
Thread, silk and cotton laces & ribbons, do. do

With a general assortment of other articles in the Dry Good line.

OF HARDWARES.

Cast and German Steel, hand, tenant and compass saws,
Chisels and plane irons, Cams and other good marks, well assorted,
Files, rasps. sprigs, tacks, awls, &c. a variety,
S S, knob, trunk, chest, till, desk, and pad locks, assorted.
A variety of knives and forks, pen and pocket knives, table and tea spoons, well assort'd

BRASS-WARES,

Commode knobs, handles and rings, till knobs and brass nails,
Brass and Iron candlesticks, pocket and tin lanterns, and German lamps,
Low priced neat walking canes and riding whips, assorted,
Sweeping, shoe, hearth and clothes brushes,
Fine and coarse combs, assorted,
Butt, table, brass, hinges, and screws,
Knob and thumb latches, cupboard turns, straight bolts—and almost every kind of Hardware, suitable for buildings etc.

With an excellent variety of other Hardware, and many scarce articles in the line.

ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF

Groceries and Queensware

SHOES.

GLASS WARE & TIN WARE,

ALSO

4 reams glass or sand paper, and paper hangings,
Tobacco, American and Spanish segars, cut and dry tobacco,
2000 lbs. Shot, assorted, also Powder & lead,
20 gross watch chrystals,
A quantity of sharp Ginger, by the keg,
Rosin, logwood and copperas,
Lisbon and Sherry Wines, Jamaica Spirits and country Gin,
100 country bags, linen, yarn, country socks, etc. etc.

The whole comprising a very general assortment of Seasonable Goods; all of which will be sold at a fair market price.

ISAAC HARRIS,

Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Who wants to purchase a quantity of BEES-WAX.

October 20, 1818. 5

*** Unchartered, foreign, torn and small notes and tickets, will be received in payment as usual, on as fair terms as can (consistent with safety) be afforded.

Allen & Grant,

HAVE

REMOVED

TO THEIR

NEW BRICK WAREHOUSE, IN FRONT street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, October 2, 1818.

Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1818.

Messrs. Scull & Neville,

I observe in your paper of the 20th of last month, some animadversions of undistinguishing severity applied to the several histories of the late American war, which have been published in this country and in England. Being the reputed author of one of these, (as would appear from its title page) I take this occasion to free myself from all responsibility as to it, and to each of the others. I never even saw the one which bears my name, until a year had elapsed from the time of its publication. When I discovered the fact, I did not think it worthy the notice of the public, or of any consequence as regarded myself; particularly when I found the second edition of the work was anonymous: but I do not wish to bear either the censure or the praise which ought to attach to it. And now let me offer a word of apology for the errors of the historians. Few people are well aware of the infinite difficulties which a writer must encounter in producing history. Still the best evidence relative to all the great events is to be found in the hastily composed official reports: the statements of private individuals, though frequently more minute and correct, must not, nevertheless, aspire to equal credit amongst the mass of complicated and unaccountable contradiction. I witnessed the daily progress of one of these histories, and assisted in the investigation of some of the doubtful facts embraced in it; besides, I twice entered into agreements to write a history of the late war, and though I relinquished the undertaking, it led to a variety of examinations which have disposed me ever since to judge very leniently with regard to the errors of history. And what would a future historian say of the fact which I now relate? The publication of a history is not an ordinary or unimportant event. It adds to the weight of that testimony which is produced to affect the characters of nations; and in this instance it stands upon the credibility of a man who never saw it until long after it had been produced. Even my denial might be doubted; for the work appears to have been written in Baltimore while I lived there, supporting myself by the profession of authorship, and while there were only two others of the same profession in that city.

J. C. GILLELAND.

We feel pleased at the alarm displayed by Mr. Gilleland at the bare idea of being classed with the herd of catchpenny historians who have grown out of our late war; it is worthy of a person who is distinguished by the proper pride of authorship We assure this gentleman, however, that we by no construction, pointed at him in our late observations on American historical writing; he himself had assured us, that the work refered to purporting to be an account of the war, was not written by him, although it bore his name on the title page; we were satisfied he had no agency in the composition.

Mr. Gilleland's description, however, of the difficulties attending historical writing only confirms the idea expressed in our article, of which he speaks in his communication. It is a work that ought to be touched by no common hand; public documents themselves, though probably the best material which the nature of the case generally admits of, ought yet to be weighed with nice discrimination, for even there the usual bias and prejudice of feeling is conspicuous. We have seen no production since the peace, that claims the character of regular history; we have taken it for granted that every thing which has yet been offered on the subject was produced on the impulse of the moment, in great haste, by the order of that unfeeling, exacting despot, a BOOKSELLER—in these cases the question is not as to the authenticity, or intrinsic merit of the work, but merely how soon it can be presented in market; the same rules apply to them, as to early vegetables; their scarcity constitutes their value.

Our object was certainly not to attack the histories of the late war, for all that we have seen, do not in our humble opinion merit even the animadversions of a *country* journal; there may be others, but we have not been so fortunate as to light upon them. The English publications though more respectable as to size, are still inferior as to truth, to our own. Our design was merely to suggest the idea of annals to those who were eye witnesses to the events of the late war; in this number we knew there were many gentlemen of talents sufficient to hold a pen of considerable taste, and of honour too immaculate, either to extenuate, or to set down aught in malice. From such a source only, we are convinced, can materials for a respectable historical work, ever be drawn. The sooner such a scheme could be realized the better, for in no other way can the mass of folly and falsehood with which the English presses teem, be corrected.

With respect to this kind of writing there may be many who might produce a decent biography, many who might be able to describe the events and progress of a campaign; but for the dignity of history, the world has witnessed but few instances, comparatively speaking, of complete success; this style requires such perfect exemption from prejudice; such nice powers of discrimination; such lucid talents for combination; such indefatigable patience in research, combined with profound knowledge in political science, that we can expect but few to be produced in a single age, to whom the muse can award the palm. As in the walk of the *Epopee*, we have numerous instances of attempts at this eagle flight of composition; but few indeed have succeeded in gaining the proud eminence at which they aimed. A Gazette is not the place to enter on a disquisition of this kind, but hints may be here given that might elicit something for the cause of American literature. The U. States, although they have produced no very great writers, have probably exhibited as many symptoms of historical talent as Europe at *this period*; and these give us the hope that if properly cultivated, something splendid might be effected. Ramsay, Marshall and Clinton, particularly the last, have displayed some cheering specimens of talent. Mr. Walsh has also promised us a work in this line, from which we have much to expect. But we are afraid that the last war will be suffered to grow cold, before the facts can be properly embodied. We feel the more anxious on this subject, as this portion of our history is of no common importance; it has created a new era in our country, and has done more to establish a national character among us, than a whole age of common existence could effect. It has afforded a rallying point for national pride, & has placed us above the impertinent sneers of European insolence.

Boston, Oct. 22.

Counterfeit coin.—Several pieces of coin, purporting to be what are commonly called *half joes*, were yesterday offered to Messrs. Wyman and Stone, to be exchanged, which on examination prove to be of a very base metal, containing very little if any gold. They appear on a slight examination very much like genuine pieces, and are the weight of seven dollars, but they may be distinguished by their ringing, or by a careful examination of the impression. All the pieces offered have two heads, being dated in 1787, in the reign of Maria and Peter III. It is supposed that they came from Canada, and it is possible that pieces of other dates and descriptions may be put into circulation. The coins may be seen at Messrs. Wyman and Stone's.

American Manufactures.—It is something more than ten years since we published a few thousand copies of a number of COBBETT'S RUSH LIGHT in which he mentions various ways taken by the British government and manufacturers to destroy American manufactures even for American consumption. Among the means resorted to we well remember, we never can forget, was SOMETIMES BY FIRE." Since that period American Manufactures have attained such a growth, consumption and texture as called for new modes of putting them down. One of those modes it is in our power and it is surely in our inclination to make publick.

British Agents here carefully pick up and send to Great Britain *patterns* of all the various stuffs, particularly cotton Goods, white and coloured, which are here manufactured for sale. So soon as those goods arrive in England, they put their manufacturers to work to make an article as like it in appearance, as possible, but greatly inferior in quality, especially in durability. The goods thus manufactured are sent to this country where they are in large quantities sold at Publick Vendue and to retail dealers. To the consumer they are sold as American Manufactured Goods, and as they wear very badly they are well calculated to excite prejudice against the purchase and consumption of our own manufactures. Thus is the object of the British Manufacturer attained to the manifest injury of this country. Any person who will take the trouble to call at this office shall be shewn samples of the goods thus thrown into market to injure and destroy our manufactures.

Uncertainty of life.—Some years ago, a woman lived in a village in Glamorganshire, whose husband, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a small farm, he had hardly closed the purchase when death closed his eyes; however not intimidated with this the widow married a second husband, who sowed it; he likewise died; and she tried a third, who reaped it; but death soon snatched him away. She then married a fourth, who threshed it, but he also followed the fate of his predecessors; and she then married a fifth husband with whom she enjoyed the produce of it.—All this happened within less than eighteen months!

London paper.

(HISTORY OF WEATHER.)

"In 763, the summer was so hot that the springs dried up.

"In 870, the heat was so intense that, near Worms, the reapers dropt dead in the fields.

"In 993, and again in 994, it was so hot that the corn and fruit were burnt up.

"The year 1000 was so hot and dry, that in Germany the pools of water disappeared, and the fish being left to stink in the mud, bred a pestilence.

"In 1022, the heat was so excessive, that both men and cattle were struck dead.

"In 1130, the earth yawned with drought. Springs and rivers disappeared, and even the Rhine was dried up in Alsace.

"In 1159, not a drop of rain fell in Italy after the month of May.

"The year 1171 was extremely hot in Germany.

"In 1232, the heat was so great, especially in Germany, it is said that eggs were roasted in the sands.

"In 1260 many of the Hungarian soldiers died of excessive heat at the famous battle near Bela.

"The Consecutive years 1276 and 1277 were so hot and dry as to occasion a great scarcity of fodder.

"The years 1293 and 1294, were extremely hot; and so were likewise 1303 and 1304, both the Rhine and the Danube having almost dried up.

"In 1333, the corn-fields and vineyards were burnt up.

"The years 1393 and 1394 were excessively dry.

"In 1447, the summer was extremely hot.

"In the successive years, 1473 and 1474, the whole earth seemed on fire. In Hungary one could wade across the Danube.

"The four consecutive years, 1538, 1539, 1540, and 1541, were excessively hot and the rivers dried up.

"In 1557, the drought was so great that the springs failed. In England, wheat rose from 8s. to 53s. a quarter.

"The years 1615 and 1616 were very dry over Europe.

"In 1646 was excessively hot.

"In 1652, the warmth was very great, the summer being the driest ever known in Scotland: a total eclipse of the sun had happened that year, on Monday the 24th of March, which hence received the appellation of Mirk Monday.

"The summer of 1679 was remarkably hot. It is related that one of the minions of tyranny, who in that calamitous period harassed the poor presbyterians in Scotland with captious questions, having asked a shepherd in Fife, whether the killing of the notorious Sharp, Archbishop of St. Andrew's, (which had happened in May) was murder; he replied, that he could not tell, but there had been fine weather ever since.

"The first year of the eighteenth century was excessively warm, and the two following years were of the same description.

"It is a singular coincidence, that in 1718, at the distance precisely of 100 years from the present, the weather was extremely hot and dry all over Europe. The air felt so oppressive, that all the theatres were shut in Paris. Scarcely any rain fell for the space of nine months, and the springs and rivers were all dried up. The following year was equally hot. The thermometer at Paris rose to 98 degrees of Fahrenheit's scale. The grass and corn were quite parched. In some places, the fruit trees blossomed two or three times.

"Both the years 1723 and 1724, were dry and hot.

"The year 1745 was remarkably warm and dry, but the following year was still hotter, insomuch that the grass withered and the leaves dropt from the trees. Neither rain nor dew fell for several months; and, on the Continent, prayers were offered up in the churches to implore the bounty of refreshing showers.

"1748, the summer was again very warm.

"In 1754, it was likewise extremely warm.

"The years 1760 and 1761 were both of them remarkably hot: and so was the year 1763.

"In 1774, it was excessively hot and dry.

"Both the years 1777 and 1779 were warm and very dry.

"The year 1788 was also very hot and dry; and of the same character was 1811, famous for its excellent vintage, and distinguished by the appearance of a brilliant comet."

London paper.

PHILADELPHIA October 26.—A man named John Alm, yesterday applied to the police office, stating that he was discharged from the Penetentiary on the 15th instant—that he had no means of support, and wished to be sent again to the Penetentiary. He was accordingly the bearer of his own commitment. This is the second recent instance of a person desiring admission to the Penetentiary; and the fact may possibly suggest some useful ideas to persons in authority.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) October 16.

Remarkable Season.

It is a fact that on the 23d of April, 1818, we had a severe frost; and on the 5th of October in the same year we were visited with a frost—allowing the planters in Georgia only five months and thirteen days to raise their crops.

Such a season, in this state, is not in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. The crops of cotton will fall short one half the quantity produced last year, and scarcely any corn has been raised at all.

FREDERICK-TOWN, (M.) Oct. 24.

FARMING TO SOME PURPOSE.

A gentleman of this county a few days since sold his *Crop of Wheat* for the present year, for the handsome sum of nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars! The same gentleman, we are informed, will make from 20 to 30 hogsheads of prime tobacco which is now selling in Baltimore at from 23 to 24 dollars per cwt. This is cultivating the soil to to more advantage than the raising of pumpkins, melons, about which so much is said of late.

From Relf's Philadelphia Gazette.

Extract of a letter dated Laguira, Sept. 26th per brig Warrior, arrived at New-York.

"A few days ago an attack was made on this place by several privateers—a few shots from the batteries made them sheer off. Our flotilla is under way in chase of them.

"General Morillo arrived at Caraccas on the 7th inst. after reviewing the army 10,000 strong, infantry and cavalry, independent of the garrisons. The next campaign will be opened soon with every prospect of success.

UNITED STATES' BANK.

It is said that the Legislature of Kentucky laid a tax of 5000 dollars per annum on each of the Branches of the United States Bank in that State; and made the President and Directors of each Bank liable to a fine of 10,000 dollars for refusing to pay in. The first year's tax becomes due in Nov.—It is reported the Directors of the mother Bank have given instructions to those Branches not to pay the tax, but the Branch Directors want assurance of indemnity in case the fine is recovered of them.

ROME, AUG. 6.—"A machine has recently been invented to drag the river Tiber, from the Bridge Molle as far as San Paolo, to recover the precious objects which it is generally thought are buried in its bed.—Many people are persuaded that the golden candlesticks of Jerusalem will be found; however, should the project of finding these objects (which perhaps, have not been thrown into the river) fail, great hopes are entertained of obtaining some valuable antiquities, although in a bad state. The design cannot be carried into effect this year, on account of the increase of waters, which takes place annually in autumn.

From the National Intelligencer.

On this day four weeks commences the second session of the Fifteenth Congress, which must terminate on the 4th day of March next ensuing, embracing a term of nearly fifteen weeks.

Though no extraordinary occurrences at home or abroad await the decisions of Congress; though peace prevails with all the world, and in all human probability no war is at hand; though our revenue is abundant, and no taxes are to be laid; though the circumstances of the nation are prosperous beyond example, and no grievances are to be redressed; it is impossible to look without interest to the assemblage of the National Representatives on the coming, or indeed on any occasion without deep interest. The powers and energies of the government are in their hands; and though no emergency call them into activity, they are awful even in repose.

We shall not pretend to enumerate the various objects of legislation which will present themselves. The unfinished business of the last session alone would be sufficient to occupy much of the time of that which approaches; and, if we add the annual bills of appropriation, &c. which must be passed, there will remain little time for the origination of new projects. Many such, however, will doubtless be presented. Propositions which have been discussed at former sessions, and rejected, will in all likelihood be revived. Among these are the highly important questions respecting internal improvement; respecting an uniform system of bankruptcy; respecting the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands; the Military academies; the Invalid Corps, and all the *etceteras* of provision for the past, and preparation for the future—amongst which we trust will not be overlooked, or again rejected the proposition for indemnifying, out of our full treasury, those who lost their all during the late war, by the destruction of their property, in consequence of its having been engaged in the service of the United States.

We have no doubt that, among the new subjects of discussion at the present session, will be, in one shape or other, the merits of the Bank of the United States. It is not likely that what has occupied so much public attention, will escape the notice of Congress; though it does not appear probable to us that any thing will be found requiring their intervention. Connected with this question, perhaps some discussion may take place on the practicability of adjusting the exchange between different sections of the country, by means of a government paper. We incline to believe, however, that this subject will not present itself to Congress, as some seem to have supposed it might in the shape of a direct proposition.

The late laws respecting the collection of the revenue having been in operation long enough to test their utility, and to the advantages and defects of the system, it is not improbable some amendments may be made to them.—There is a very general impression that the laws for preventing the importation of slaves require amendment; and we hope they will receive it if they do.

There is every probability that, at the next session, two of the present territories of the United States, Missouri and Alabama, will be authorised to form constitutions of state government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. They are said to have the requisite numbers; and sound policy recommends that, as soon as possible, they shall be allowed to govern themselves.—The territorial governments are always excrescences on our system.

Of those matters which are connected with the foreign policy of the U. S. we cannot, without the necessary materials on which to form an opinion, speak with any certainty. Every thing we hear, however, leads us to hope that the state of foreign relations is generally satisfactory, and, where it is least so, is likely to improve.

To the Message of the President at the opening of the session, however, we must look for information of the highest interest on this head, and on many others. The document will probably disclose, for example, the nature and aspect of our commercial negociation with Great Britain, the state of our relations with Spain, the report of our Commissioners lately returned from Buenos Ayres, and the views of the Executive thereon, &c. Must also to be communicated respecting the progress and termination of the Seminole war; respecting the progress of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent; respecting the progress of the exploration of our western territory, and of the establishment of posts on that frontier, and respecting other prudential measures, which have entered largely into the policy of the present administration.

But it is not on extraordinary occasions only, that the powers of the government are to be exercised. There are never wanting subjects which call the legislative interposition, though involving none of the higher attributes of sovereignty—subjects deeply interesting to one section or other of the community, if not to all. Of those matters which will probably occupy the attention of Congress at the ensuing session, though none may be certainly predicted, some may be conjectured—and a moment's reflection will shew that they are of no light interest.

Upon the whole, we expect an arduous and useful session, characterised rather by efficient action, than by prolonged debate.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the same members partake of the deliberations of Congress at the next session as did at the last; the new elections, which were daily announcing not taking effect till the fourth day of March next, on which day commences the term of service of the fifteenth Congress.

The Minister of Holland, Viscount de Qnabeck, has arrived at the seat of government.

H. Bonnet and Rouand,

Market, between Second and Third street,

HAVE just received, and weekly receive large assortment of

Domestic Chambray,

Stripes,	Canton Crape,
Plaids,	Lace Shawls,
Sheeting,	Veils,
Ticking,	Fine Threadlace

Linen and Cotton Damask Table Cl

And a good supplement to their usual as of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MO SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNEL

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Wo Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and E glish Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace reticule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

Which they will dispose of, on the most rate terms, for Cash, or liberal credit to ved notes.

Pittsburgh, June 19.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED away from the subscriber in the middle of Augnst last, a mouse co COW, of the Buffaloe breed, the point of horns broken of; she is remarkably short ged. A reward of THREE Dollars will be ven upon her delivery to the subscriber.

GEORGE ANSHUTZ

Pittsburgh, September 25.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, Nov. 6.

The approaching meeting of Congress excites a degree of anxiety, very unusual on similar occasions. Certainly since the 4th of July '76, there has not been a period when this assembly demanded a greater exertion of talent than at present. The objects that are to engage its attention are most important, but at what time during the session, the cases of the greatest moment are to be taken up, must in some measure depend upon the state of the *capitol atmosphere*. The Beaumarchais claim will probably be amongst the first to occupy the attention of the house; it is time indeed that this affair was settled; there never was a fairer claim presented against a government, and it is certainly not too much to the credit of the U. States that it has been so long unsatisfied. Beaumarchais himself is long since dead; he became obnoxious to the French government during one period of the revolution, was proscribed and fled to England. He there received no encouragement, but was given to understand, that in consequence of the active part he took in favour of the American revolution, and of the eminent aid he afforded it in the contest, his presence was offensive. He quitted this kingdom, & sought a refuge in Holland, where after struggling for some years with adversity, he died in misery and obscurity, although a creditor of these states of upwards of half a million! His representative is we believe, an only daughter, now in Europe, and the claim is prosecuted by a citizen of Richmond. The recognition of the independence of the South American patriots will probably also claim the early attention of the house; now, however we may sympathize with those people; however much we may be interested in their cause, this subject will be one of extreme delicacy at this time. The probability is that the coolest portion of our representatives will be for postponing a decision of the question, until they hear from the Congress of Sovereigns at Aix la Chapelle; we rather suspect that the South American question will be fully agitated there, and we also suspect that the result of the deliberations there will have a sensible effect upon our decisions here. The persons opposed to the recognition will be able to bring forward some plausible grounds for their opposition. They may assert that this revolution has assumed no decided feature of republicanism; that it appears to be a struggle for power among the chieftains alone. The conduct of Artigas and Puyerredon in La Plata, and the murder of the Carreras in Chili, give a strong sanction to this position. Bolivar himself has been accused in the north, of despotic conduct and of ambitious views. The whole of those seas, owing to the want of some kind of system or unanimity have been covered with pirates, under the flags of the different contending powers. Besides this Spain has prepared a paper on the subject, to be presented to the Congress, in which she agrees to concede to the south Americans, all they asked for, on the breaking out of the troubles, & to place them in the situation of the most favoured colonies.--From these considerations we believe the utmost caution, will be observed on this subject. The Florida question will probably be brought forward at an early moment. We have some vague rumours of this country being ceded. We take it for granted that this will be the case, if not already done. The attention of the U. States will be turned to Congress, relative to the bank of the U. States. Hostility to this institution has in most places in the west, been made the touchstone of popularity. The people, with a vindictive pertinacity call upon their representatives to offer up its charter on the altar of public prejudice. We are of opinion that they will be disappointed; we suspect no material investigation will take place; nor do we conceive any good would accrue from such an investigation. If the negociations of this bank have become an evil, it has extended its roots too near our vitals, to be removed with safety; the operation of excision would produce a fatal Hemorrhage. It is not our intention to examine the conduct of this bank. We at this time shall only say we view it as a political axiom, that in the present state of human affairs, the government of a country should always have the control of some great monied institution; a national bank, in some shape or other is indispensable. We feel convinced that these persons who are so extremely urgent in their demands for the reappearance of a specie medium, and for the destruction of a paper circulation, have not considered the subject in all its bearings. One great point appears to us to be lost sight of. The debts and credits of our community have been created on the faith of a paper circulation. If this circulation is curtailed there can be no doubt, that money will become scarce and precious in proportion to this curtailment; the difficulty of procuring it, will be increased in the same proportion, for it is nonsense to argue upon the idea of a sufficiency of the precious metals to supply the place of the paper in use. Suppose then that government or general opinion throw out of circulation as much paper as will decrease the quantity in use, twenty five per cent. The difficulty of procuring money would be encreased in a ratio equal to this reduction, and the natural consequence would be that the debts of the public, though *nominally* the same would *substantially* be encreased in proportion to this difficulty. The effect would be in a ratio inverse to that which took place after the discovery of the new world; money by this event became less precious, and persons holding claims suffered considerable loss, on their being discharged after the opening of the mines. It would be improper then for government to interfere without it would also encrease the nominal value of the metals. Under this view we rather think the regulation of bank paper will scarcely be a subject of discussion. It must regulate itself. In another point of view, however we are rather induced to believe something will be done that will have an operation on banks; the bare mention of this *something* we are aware will create a serious sensation among a certain class of citizens, but we consider the thing inevitable, from the existing state of the world. The experiment has been made in England, and no evil consequences have flowed from it; it would probably be less dangerous here than there. We allude to a suppression of specie payments. The idea may be terrifying at first, for it will come accompanied with all the motley train of mushroom banks, and individual paper. Of this melancholy consequence, we apprehend no danger. The lesson taught us during the late suspension will prevent us from falling into the fatal error we then committed. If this arrangement would be attended with no great advantage to the commercial world it certainly would confer one positive benefit on our country; it would throw one of the most serious obstacles in the way of British importations, that could be devised; and this brings us to the theme of all the most interesting to us, viz. manufactures, on which subject we are almost too anxious even to indulge in surmise; congress we trust will forget local divisions, when this question occurs.

From the Boston Paladium.

Daniel Manley was tried and convicted on Friday last, before the Supreme Judicial Court at Portland, for robbing the Cumberland Bank.——Publick expectation was much excited upon this occasion —thirty-six witnesses were recognized or summoned on the part of the Commonwealth: and it was supposed that the trial would take up several days—but forty minutes only were consumed in the trial, and the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, after about ten minutes deliberation.

The Solicitor General, who conducted the prosecution, examined only three witnesses, viz. the Cashier, to prove that the Bank was opened by false keys: and the amount of Bank notes, gold and silver stolen from the vault: the Prison-keeper, Mr. Gerrish, who searched Manley at the time of his final commitment for trial, and found upon him several parcels of U. S. bank notes, with the binders upon them, which contained the figure of the Cashier, who identified them completely, and testified that the bills and binders were in the same state, when taken from Manley's pocket, as they were when stolen from the Bank. A Locksmith belonging to Boston, was also examined, who testified that he made a key for Manley in June last, which would suit the lock which was on the vault of the Bank. The Solicitor General rested the prosecution upon this evidence.

Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Greenleaf, of Counsel for the Defendant, objected to the testimony of Mr. Gerrish, upon the ground that there had been a stipulation with Manley, sanctioned by the County Attorney, that no facts should be given in evidence against the defendant which was in any way connected with the finding of the money, of which the Bank had been robbed—but this objection was instantly overruled by the court. It was explicitly denied by the Solicitor General that the fact of finding the U. S. bills on Manley, by Mr. Gerrish, was in any manner connected with the supposed stipulation above referred to; and it was also denied on behalf of the County Attorney that the stipulation was of the nature, and to the extent contended for by Manley's Counsel.

On Saturday morning sentence was pronouced upon Manley—which was, that he suffer solitary confinement for 30 days, and be afterwards confined to hard labour, in the state Prison for 12 years.

There were circumstances attending this robbery, and the subsequent confinement of Manley in prison, that are of so atrocious a nature as almost to exceed belief. It is now ascertained that one motive for the robbery, was revenge upon the Directors, for not discounting some of Manley's notes. It is also a fact, that Manley after his commitment, provided himself with a pistol, powder and balls, which he kept concealed in his apartment; and which were secretly furnished him by Phoby Dela, his brother-in-law. Some few weeks ago, the prison-keeper, considering it proper to change Manley's apartment in the prison, found this pistol concealed in his writing desk *primed and loaded with powder and ball*. There is every reason to believe, that Manley contemplated an escape before his trial; and that the assassination of Mr. Gerrish would have been no obstacle in the accomplishment of his object.

MARRIED, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Francis Herron, Mr. M. S. MASON, merchant, to Miss ELIZABETH RIDDLE, daughter of James Riddle, Esq. all of this city.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the City of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 16th day of November, inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title and interest of Magnus M. Murray, of, in and to the following Tracts of Land, situate on and near the Franklin road, beginning about seven miles from Pittsburgh, surveyed on warrants in the following names, to wit:—Jacob Bausman, John Boyd, Abraham Kirkpatrick, Robert Colhoon, George Stevenson, Isaac Craig, Hugh Alexander, James Johnston, John Wilkins, jr. John Wilkins, William Miller, Alexander Murray, George Woods, John Woods, James Miller, Presley Neville, Peter Audrain, Ebenezer Denny, William Alexander, George Wallace, John M'Dowell, Matthew Ernest, James Horner, and Josiah Tannehill, each of said tracts of land containing 400 acres, more or less. Also, all the right, title and interest of the said Magnus M. Murray, of, in and to the following Lots of Ground, situate on Grant's Hill in the City of Pittsburgh, being part of Lot No. 6, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, and numbered in the plan of Lots laid out by John Hoge, as follows, to wit:—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 46, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 and 55, on which said lots of ground there are erected sundry frame buildings; the said lot No. 46, and the half of No. 45, and adjoining said lot No. 46, being subject to a ground rent of twenty dollars per annum. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Magnus M. Murray, at the suit of Alexander Murray for use of Benjamin Chew.

Also, by virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of George Watson, of, in and to a certain part of Lot No. 351, in the City of Pittsburgh, bounded by Diamond alley, by part of lot No. 352, and by the other parts of said lot No. 351, containing in front on Diamond alley 22 feet, and extending back southwardly 88 feet, be the same more or less, on which is erected a two story brick house, divided into two apartments, and double back buildings, subject jointly with the residue of the ground demised by Anthony Beelen to the said George Watson, to a ground rent of one hundred dollars per annum. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Watson, at the suit of Abner Davis, Sutton & M'Nickle, and others.

Also, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Doctor Nathaniel Bedford, of, in and to a certain Tract or Piece of Land, in St. Clair township, bounded by the town of Birmingham, by certain lots, by lands of Sutton & M'Nickle, and by lands of Isaac Gregg's heirs, (being the balance of seventy-five acres of land conveyed to the said N. Bedford, by John Ormsby) containing 50 acres, be the same more or less, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and kitchen, and about fifteen acres of land cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Bedford, at the suit of Frederick Bausman.

Also, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of John French, of, in and to a certain Lot or Piece of Ground, situate in the town of East Liberty, in Pitt township, marked in the plan of Jac. Negley's part of said town, No. 7, bounded by the turnpike road, by Tobacco street, by Broad street, and by lot No. 8, containing in breadth or front on the turnpike road seven perches, and extending back in length twenty perches, containing one hundred and forty perches of ground, more or less, on which is erected a two story frame house and frame kitchen, with the lot inclosed, subject to a ground rent of twelve dollars per annum.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John French, at the suit of Allen & Grant.

Also, by virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Isaac Roberts, of in and to the Pittsburgh Theatre, and the ground occupied by the same, being part of lot No. in the city of Pittsburgh, and fronting on Third street, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Isaac Roberts, at the suit of Anthony Beelen.

Also by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas aforesaid and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Nathaniel Plummer, Junior, of, in and to one undivided moiety or equal half part of three hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township in Allegheny county, adjoining lands of Andrew M'Farland, Robert Shawhan, Martin M'Kean's heirs & John Wood's heirs, & others—on which are erected a large stone dwelling house, a frame barn, a number of small houses, and a stone still house—and on which there are three apple orchards, two currant gardens, and about two hundred acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Nathaniel Plummer, Jr. at the suit of William Brownlee.

Also by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Benjamin Parkinson, of, in and to forty four acres of land, more or less, situate in Elizabeth township, in Allegheny county, bounded by the Monongahela river, by land late of William M'Clure, by lands of Christopher Haydon and David Williams—on which are erected a two story Brick dwelling house, brick kitchen, a still house, and the remnant of two mills, and about ten acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Benjamin Parkinson, at the suit of Benjamin Applegate.

Also by virtue of two writs of Venditioni, Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of David Duff and Alexander Duff, of, in and to a certain tract or parcel of land, situate in Ohio township in the county of Allegheny, bounded by the Ohio river and lands of James Duff, Thomas Bradford and others, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less—on which is erected a small square log house and cabin, and on which there are about forty five acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Duff and Alexander Duff, at the suit of Andrew Scott and William Fitzsimmons.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Peter Parchment, of, in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in Pitt township adjoining lands of Dunning M'Nair, James Horner and others, containing two hundred and seventy six acres, be the same more or less—on which are erected two dwelling houses and a double barn, and above fifty acres of land cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Peter Parchment, at the suit of Baltzar Good.

Also, by virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Archibald Shaw, of, in and to the following described part of Lot No. 317, in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit: Beginning on Wood street at the distance of thirty feet southwardly from Fourth street, and running by Wood street southwardly twenty feet, and extending back an equal breadth sixty feet to Lot No. 316, be the same more or less—on which is erected a two story frame house, with frame back buildings—subject to a yearly ground rent of thirty dollars, till the first of April, A. D. 1820, and a yearly rent of forty dollars forever thereafter,—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Archibald Shaw, at the suits of William Taylor, Junior, and Gormly W. and S. Bell.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Heisner, of, in and to two certain and contiguous tracts or parcels of land situate on the waters of Streets run in St. Clair and Mifflin townships in the county of Allegheny, bounded together by lands of Alexander Barr, Joseph Irwin, Rutherford, Robinson, Grant and others, and containing together two hundred and thirty nine acres and one hundred and fifty eight perches, be the same more or less—on which there are erected two dwelling houses, a grist mill, and a saw mill and other buildings.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Heisner, at the suit of George Roush, for use of Noah Zane.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, aforesaid and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of William Boggs, of, in and to 100 acres of land, more or less, situate on Long run in Versailles township, adjoining lands of James Ralston, William Cavin, the heirs of Coulter and others—on which is erected a small dwelling house, a cabin, and a sickle mill, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Boggs, at the suit of Abner Barker and James R. Butler.

And also by virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, aforesaid, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of Charles Wilkins, Jr. Esq. of, in and to lots Nos. 285 &286 in the city of Pittsburgh—bounded by Wood, Second and Third streets, and by lot No. 287. Containing in front on Wood street 160 feet, and on Second and Third streets 120 feet, more or less on which are erected three brick houses, (two of two stories, and one of three stories high) and a number of small frame buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Charles Wilkins, esq. at the suit of James Clingan; and to be sold by

L. STEWART, Shff.

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, Nvoember 6, 1818,

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, wherein George Ulery is plaintiff and Andrew Boggs defendant, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 16th day of November inst. at 2 o'clock P. M, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Andrew Boggs, of, in and to a certain messuage or piece of land called "THE FERRY," situate on the bank of the Ohio river, in Moon township, Allegheny county—beginning at a white walnut on the said river, thence by lands of James Chambers, south 30 degrees west, 26 perches to a buck-eye, south 43 degrees east, 60 perches to a hickory, thence by land of Martha Boyd, north 24 degrees east, 56 perches to a sugar tree on said river, down the same, north 71 degrees west 67 perches, north 73 degrees west, 22 perches to the beginning.—Containing 25 acres and allowance, be the same more or less.

Also, by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, wherein Frederick W. Henk and Joseph B. Elliott of the firm of Henk & Elliott, and Charles L. Volz are plaintiffs, and Joseph Cannon defendant, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, a certain lot or piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, and marked in the plan of lots laid out by John Irwin, No. 7. (and being part of the lots marked in the plan of Pittsburgh, Nos. 443 and 444) described as follows viz.—beginning on Liberty street, at the distance of 192 feet 6 inches from the corner of Liberty street and Virgin Alley, and running by Liberty eastwardly, 26½ feet, thence by lot No 8, at right angles with Liberty street, 70 feet, thence westwardly a parallel line with Liberty street, 26½ feet to lot No. 6, thence along the line of lot No. 6, 70 feet to the place of beginning: be the same more or less.

Also by virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas aforesaid, and to me directed, wherein ——— Holdcroft, ——— Patton and ——— Hindman, are plaintiffs and Thomas Spencer defendant, will be exposed to public sale, at the time and place aforesaid, all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas Spencer, of, in and to a certain tract of land, containing 75 acres, be the same more or less. Being part of a tract of land patented by Robert Thompson, and conveyed by the said Robert Thompson to Baptiste M'Farland, and by the said Baptiste M'Farland to Thomas Spencer, by an Indenture bearing date the 12th day of August, 1808, and to be sold by

L. STEWART, Shff.

Sheriff's Office,
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1818.

Found,

ON the 24th Oct. a sum of MONEY, the owner can have it again by proving property and paying for this advertisement.

Apply to JAMES M'CAY.
Pittsburgh, November 3.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

suitable to the season, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

They have on hand an assortment of

Groceries, and

33 Kegs first quality BUTTER.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.
Corner of Market and Second Streets.
Pittsburgh, November 4, 1818. 2m.

Lost or Stolen,

CERTIFICATE No. 5194 for 345 dollars and 44 cents, deferred 6 per cent Stock, issued by the Register of the Treasury of the U. S. in the subscriber's name. Application is intended to be made for its renewal, whereof this is due notice.

MARTHA MACVEIGH.
November 6, 1818.

Apples, Potatoes, Turnips & HOPS.

THE subscriber will attend at his Store room, fronting on the Diamond, on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 12 to 5 o'clock, and on Wednesdays and Saturdays from 12 to 6 o'clock, in the forenoon, where those who want can be supplied with any quantity of the best grafted APPLES, also a large quantity of POTATOES, TURNIPS, and HOPS.

BENJAMIN HERR.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1818.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

NOVEMBER 2, 1818.

THE President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of 4 per cent for the last six months. The same will be paid to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 12th inst.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Cashr.

Freight

FOR SHAWANEE-TOWN will be taken, if application be made within a few days.

Enquire of
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELL,
at the Glass works.

November 6.

SEMINARY

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

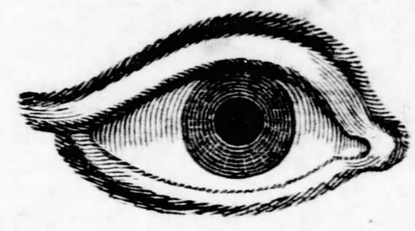
Mrs. & Miss Brevost,

RETURN their thanks for the encouragement they have received during the last four years. They inform the public that they continue to teach all the branches of an English education, Music, and the French language; and that in addition thereto, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Sacred History and Belles Lettres, are taught in a separate class, by the Rev. Robert Bruce. The Seminary is kept in a large and commodious house, situated on Scotch Hill, and well adapted to the accommodation of boarders.

The exercises of Dancing, will be resumed for the season, on Tuesday the 10th inst. Lessons will be given by Mr. PIUS, three times a week.

Pittsburgh, November, 6.

Doctor Planton,



SURGEON & DENTIST, FROM PARIS.

DR. PLANTOU, Surgeon and Dentist, from Paris, on his way to New-Orleans, respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he will remain five or six days, and perform during that time any operations of the Dentist's art, such as cleaning the teeth, so as to render the black ones white; clearing them from decay, plugging them with gold or lead, so as to prevent the pain and progress of decay; extracting those which are painful or which corrupt the breath; replacing those which are lost by artificial ones.

The Doctor also gives advice on the eyes, and performs the operations of that part of Surgery.

Dr. Plantou lives at Mr. Jardel's, Glass engraver, Second street.

PRICES,
Cleaning the Mouth $5, Plugging a tooth $1 each, separation $1

November 6, 1818.

Good Luck at ALLEN'S!

No. 1123,

IN the Sixth Class Grand State Lottery, came up on the 6th day of drawing a prize of

$1000

and was sold to a mechanic of the city of Pittsburgh, at ALLEN'S Lucky Office, corner of Front and Market streets.

Pittsburgh, November 6.

Where may be had a few more lucky numbers (warranted undrawn) if applied for soon.

Exchange business done as usual.

BARBOURSVILLE Ky. notes taken at 5 per cent discount with bank funds.

No Deception.

COME AND SEE.

A BEAUTIFUL

LIVING LION,

From the coast of Africa.

The LION is considered as Master of the Forest The present one is very docile and obedient to his keeper, will kiss him and suffer him to show his nails and teeth. He is secured in a strong Iron Cage.

The Lion will be removed from this place TO MORROW.

November 6.

Original.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PARODY.

(There is not in the wide world a valley so sweet.)

There is not in the wide world a joy so divine,
As the joy we inhale from tobacco and wine;
Oh! the last rays of money and health must depart
E'er the love of those pleasures shall fade from my heart.

Yet it is not that nature has spread through the plant,
A taste to excite and a fume to enchant;
'Tis not the soft joy of a dear sneezing fit,
Oh no! it is something more exquisite yet!

'Tis that social souls share in my pipe and my cup
Who will ne'er lay them down, 'till themselves they lay up;
And who know that such peaceable piping times prove,
The only resource from despair or from love.

Sweet plant of Havana! how calm could I puff,
In my snug elbow-chair, had I money enough——
When the sorrows of life should no longer provoke,
And it's ills, like thy dear self, still vanish in smoke! O.

From the OLIO of a Desultory Reader.

After mentioning these reptiles, it will be proper to take notice of an insect, called *coyba*, which is extremely remarkable for the venom it contains. Its colour is of fiery red, like the spider, is usually found in the corners of walls, and among the herbage of the meadows. Its venom is so extremely malignant, that on squeezing the insect, if any of it happens to fall on the skin, of man or beast, it instantly penetrates the flesh, and produces large tumours, that are succeeded by death. The only remedy hitherto known is, on the first appearance of a swelling, to singe the party all over the body, with flaming straw, or long grass. For this purpose, the native Indians lay hold of the patient, some by the feet, and others by the hands, and with great dexterity perform the operation; after which the person is thought to be out of danger.

Though this insect is so very noxious, yet squeezing it between the palms of the hands is attended with no ill consequence, the callus preventing the venom reaching the blood: accordingly the Indian muleteers, in order to gratify the curiosty of travellers, squeeze them between the palms of their hands; but should a person unused to labour do it, the effect would probably be nearly the same, as on any part of the body. The people who travel along the valleys of Neyba, and others within the jurisdiction of Popayan, where they are in great danger from these coybas, are warned by the Indians who attend them, that, if they feel any thing stinging or crawling on their neck or face, to take care not to scratch, or even to lift up their hand to it, the coybay being of so delicate a texture, that it would instantly burst; and as there is no danger, while they do not eject the humor they contain, the person acquaints some of the company with what he feels, and points to the place, where, if it be a coyba, the other blows it away. It is remarkable, that the beasts, who are incapable of such warning, are by instict taught a precaution against the danger; for, before they offer to touch the herbage with their lips, they blow on it with all their force, in order to disperse any of those pernicious vermin; and when their smell acquaints them, that they are near a nest of cobays, they immediately leap and run to some other part; but sometimes a mule after all his blowing; has been known to take in some with his pasture; on which, after swelling to a frightful degree, he expires on the spot.

Valuable Estate with Merchant Mills, for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale FIVE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, adjoining Noblestown, situated on Robinson's run in Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa. twelve miles from Pittsburgh; on which, there are improvements equal to any in the western country, consisting of a merchant Grist MILL, SAW-MILL and CARDING Machinery, all lately rebuilt anew and in complete order, about 200 acres cleared, and under good fence, of which a sufficient proportion is bottom and good meadow—a large orchard of choice fruit of different kinds. There are on different parts of the tract, two large, well finished and convenient square log houses, one of which has an additional building of stone, with two convenient rooms. There are stables, a barn and other out houses This tract is well watered, and can all be cultivated. It is susceptible of division, and will be divided to suit purchasers. The Mills, one dwelling house with from fifty to two hundred acres can be laid off in one tract, and the balance will be sold altogether or divided to suit purchasers. For a farther description and terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or to John M'Donald, esq. Pittsburgh.

HENRY NOBLE.

September 18, 1818.

BARLEY.

NO more Barley will be received in the *Poin Brewery*, until the 15th of November next the granaries being full.

For the Pittsburgh Point Brewery,

GEO. SHIRAS.

October 17, 1818. 3t

One case of Holland Quills,

assorted Some of superior quality.

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

October 9, 1818.

OLIVER EVANS,
AND HIS
Steam Patents!

AN advertisement over the signature of GEORGE EVANS having appeared in some of the most respectable newspapers published the U. States, in which Mr. Evans states, as the authorised agent of Oliver Evans, "that certain constructors of Steam Engines have violated the patent of said Oliver Evans, and requesting those interested to know who the *constructing* infringers are, to *call* on him, said George Evans, for information *in this behalf*:" Mr. Evans having in fact, attempted to injure the business of the undersigned, as constructors of Steam Engines by naming them among the violators of said patent it has become their duty to make a statement of facts touching said patent, & of their proceedings with regard to it, that the public may decide upon the merit of the invention, and whether Mr. Evans has reason to complain of the violation of his rights.

On a perusal of the specification it will, at once be perceived, that Oliver Evans's patent was *not* for *improved & described* machinary—not for the *application of a principle to any new or useful purpose*, but for the discovery, as he pretends, "that by increasing the consumption of fuel, you increase the elastic force of steam" which is, in fact the discovery of a *principle* in nature.

The proportional increase, Mr. Evans, in his specification, admits, is "*unknown and can never perhaps be ascertained.* He says, however, that if the heat of the water be increased in an *arithmetical* progression, the power will be increased in a *geometrical* progression. This notion of progressional increase was suggested to him by *another* to elucidate an argument, as supposition only. Mr. Evans assumed it to be *fact, but it was not so*; and, he afterwards admits it by calling it "theory" and by stating, "*that the principle can never be put into practice equal to the theory,*" after all it is a *principle* and for this *principle* alone without any *new application* whatever Mr. EVANS has obtained a patent!!

The discovery is neither more or less than this, that the hotter the fire the hotter the water and of course the more powerful the steam.—For this discovery Mr. Evans has obtained a patent!

But even this discovery does not belong to Mr. Evans. The principle is contained in Watts first patent granted in 1769; it is in Trivithick's patent of March 1802; it is in the general principle of Tapiers Digester. Doctor Robinson not only knew the principle long before Mr. Evans had it explained to him by Mr. Latrobe, but made experiments "*relating to the increased elasticity of steam as proportionate to the degree of heat applied.*" These experiments were originally published in Dobsons Edinburgh Encyclopedia and republished in this country in the year 1798.—Mr. Evans's first patent was granted in 1804. Hence it is conclusive that the *principle* was not only *known* but practised upon long before Mr. Evans pretended to have discovered it.

Other experiments, with a similar object, were made and published both in Europe and America before Mr. Evans applied for his patent.

See the 5th vol. of Daltons Manchester transactions, Daltons and Betancourts tables republished by Judge Cooper in the Emporium of arts 1813—and Mr. Wolfs experiments also republished in the Emporium.

Further.—Mr. Evans even doubted whether the fact which he read in the Encyclopedia were true, viz. "*that the elasticity of steam increased in a proportion beyond that of the increase of fuel,*" until the statement in the book was corroborated, illustrated and explained by that eminent artist, Mr. Latrobe, who is well known throughout the United States, and to whom Mr. Evans applied or information in this behalf.

Even the very language of Mr. Evans's specification has no claim to originality. Upon examination it will be found to be substantially contained in Dobsons Encyclopedia, vol. 17 page 741. section 27 article steam, which was published in 1798, six years previous to the date of Mr. Evans's patent.

Mr. Evans stated to the public that he has sued constructing infringers, and intends to sue *as often as new Engines on his plan (as he calls it) are* put in operation.

At least eighty engines of this description have been constructed, have been put in operation and are still in use—nevertheless Mr. Evans instituted suits against James Arthurs and the undersigned only—That against Mr. Arthurs was commenced in the spring of 1815—and tho' the defendant has uniformly urged and insisted on a trial, Mr. Evans has had the address to avoid one.—Being *well* aware, that it is more for his interest to threaten, through the medium of the press and to commence actions *interrorem*, than to come to an issue which would deprive him of his patent.*

If Mr. Evans by these means, can secure an additional customer, he clears more than the expense of a dozen advertisements, and half as many suits.

To conclude—the subscribers assure the public that in their manufactory of steam engines they have hitherto confined themselves to the principles, machinery and general construction invented and used in England by Watt and Bolton, by Freemantle, by Trivithick, Vivian and various other *English* engineers. They have studied the alleged invention of Mr. Evans with care and assiduity, and they have not been able to discover in it a single improvement or even alteration which would give it a claim to originality, or found a pretension to a patent. As respects their manufactory they have never thought it either necessary or advantageous to adopt any part of Mr. Evans' specification, nor to test the correctness of a principle which he had declared to be incapable of proof, and with regard to the validity of his patent they firmly believe that he will find it to be utterly null and void, whenever he may venture to bring it to the test of a public trial.

J. WHITING, *Agent*
for Pittsburgh iron, nail Factory.

* The counsel for Mr. Arthurs obtained a rule for a trial at the coming term. Mr. Evans has offered to discontinue it if Mr. Arthurs would pay the cost of suit. But Mr. Arthurs has refused to accept the offer.

30 Barrels
PRIME SHAD,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, August 18.

TO LET,

And possession given the 1st of October next,

The Warehouse,

NOW occupied by ALLEN & GRANT, in Wood Street, near the Monongahela River. For particulars apply to,

WILLIAM B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, August 15, 1818.

J. WHITING, *Agent,*
AND
OLIVER EVANS.

MR. J. WHITING'S attack of the 11th September, on Oliver Evans's Steam Patent, would not have been noticed, had he stated the number of suits, and Oliver Evans's offer to withdraw his suit against Mr. Arthurs, correctly.

He would have the public believe that Oliver Evans was afraid of his cause, and therefore offered to withdraw his suit if Arthurs would pay the costs.

When Oliver Evans came to Pittsburgh to attend to taking of depositions in this case, he was told an opinion prevailed that he attacked Arthurs because he was without capital to contend, and therefore the point was to be carried by the force of money. This, he despised, and being informed of Whiting's infringement, observed, that as he had now a chance at a powerful adversary, he would convince the public that opinion was incorrect—he accordingly made the offer to withdraw his suit if Mr. Arthurs would pay *cost*, and *cease to infringe*, and fully and expressly stated his reasons for so doing.—Does the relinquishment of a weak adversary, and the attack of a powerful one, indicate fear?

With the above facts, both Mr. J. Whiting and Ruggles Whiting were perfectly acquainted. It is impossible they should not have a knowledge of them, as it was a subject of frequent conversation in the presence of many respectable persons at the time, and very often since, when they would endeavour to ward off suits, by saying, that they would pay if we would make others pay, and that those who infringed first should be sued first. Our reply has been, you are the most convenient and powerful of our enemies, and we prefer putting the law in force against you, as it will put at rest all further opposition.

Now, we leave the public to say why Mr. Whiting has knowingly stated this fact in his manner. But he has also stated the number of suits incorrectly, as there is more than two suits pending.—We correct these facts, merely to show the public there is no disposition to abandon—Mr. Whiting may undisturbedly enjoy the balance of his statement, until he is brought before those who are to decide the case. Then we shall probably alter it some.

The public are assured, that Whiting does make such Steam Engines as come within Oliver Evans's patent, and we have not known him ever to make any other kind.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1818.

Steam Engine Notice.

To those who are or may be concerned.

WHEREAS certain persons have industriously endeavoured to deceive the public by an effort to impress the idea that Oliver Evans has abandoned his claim to the use of HIGH STEAM.

Therefore, this is to give notice, that all such reports or insinuations are groundless; that said Evans has already commenced suits against the makers of Steam Engines in this place or elsewhere; that he has ordered the subscriber to enter suits both against the makers and proprietors of Steam Engines now making here, and at other places and the public may be assured that suit will be entered for every Steam Engine separately, as soon as it shall have been put in operation.—Those who feel an interest to avoid infringement of said Evans's patent may be informed who the present *constructing* infringers are.

GEORGE EVANS.

Pittsburgh, July 24, 1818.

Anshutz & Rahm,
HAVE
Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron,
NAILS,
CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,
IRON WARE,
Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY
Tobacco,
OF A GOOD QUALITY.
Geneva Window Glass,
BAR LEAD,
30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,
ALSO
20 bbls. prime Country Sugar
30 barrels best quality
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Kilgore & Taylor,
Commission Merchants,
CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE in Front near Main street, where they transact on business on COMMISSION, generally

May 5, 1818.

Taken Up

BY the subscriber living on Grant's Hill, about two miles from Pittsburgh, a Dark Bay or Brown HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, has some saddle-marks, has a very small star in his face, and two white spots between his nostrils and eyes—no other marks perceivable; has a pair of old shoes on his hind feet. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN FINLEY.

October 17, 1818.

To Tanners Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD'S PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as described.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agent of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western country for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an Iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Alvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——lawtfeG.S.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208¼ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 3½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 6 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of a superior quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water, on which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For farther information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall, Mifflin township Allegheny county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.—— tf

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,	Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,	Calf and sheep skins.
Tobacco,	Window Glass,
	Sickles,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,	4th proof Jam. spirits
Lump sugar,	Cogniac Brandy,
Alspice,	Rice,
Pepper,	Chocolate,
Allum,	Raisins in boxes,
Almonds.	Cod Fish,
Spanish segars,	Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

JUST RECEIVED,

18 *Barrels New Orleans* Sugar.

Pittsburgh, July 17, 1818.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

A Quantity
OF PRIME QUALITY KENTUCKY
BACON,

For Sale by ALLEN & GRANT.

Pittsburgh, July 24.

Irwin & H. Wallace,

Have just received and offer For Sale

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES,

100 bbls. Conemaugh Salt

15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD,

20 Tons Juniata Iron,

FIFTY KEGS TROTTER'S GLAZED & FILE POWDER,

1 Ton American Blistered Steel,

70 Barrels Fresh Flour.

Window Glass—Scythes—Sickles—Bolts—Plough-lines—Rigging—Ropes—Snuff, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 5, 1818.

Fresh Spring Goods.

FRANCIS M'BEAIN,

INFORMS his customers and the public in general, that he has removed his store from the corner of Second and Ferry streets, to the store lately occupied by Messrs. Doran, M'Cabe & Co. corner of Fourth and Market streets, where he is now opening-

A very large and general assortment of

GOODS,

OF THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION:

BROAD CLOTHS;

Blue, Black, Brown, mixed, drab, and superfine

CASSIMERES;

Blue, black, brown, drab and mixed Colours; velveteens and cords; Marseilles vesting; ditto, silk and striped ditto, swansdowns; domestic plaids, stripes, shirtings, and brays; platillas and brown holland; 4-4 and ginghams, silk, striped ditto; dress and furniture calicoes; rich furniture ditto; bombazetts colors and qualities; British and India muslins; jaconet and cambric ditto; lenos, plain figured, ribbed, veined, seeded and spotted; tent net muslins; 4-4 and 6-4 cotton checks; linen ditto; blue and yellow nankeens; Irish linens; cravats, barred, seeded and striped; ladies' silk, cotton and worsted hose; men's half do.; black and colored silk handkerchiefs; French and Canton crapes; Damask, Levantine, fancy and imitation shawls; plain and figured ribbons; dress silks; linnen cambrics; silk and kid gloves; chenille cords; hat bands and beads; galloons; ladies purses, with and without clasps.

A large assortment of

Silk, Satin, Leghorn and Straw Bonnets,

Ladies' Kid and Morrocco shoes,
Mens' coarse and fine do.

HARDWARE.

Waldron's grass and cradle SCYTHES and *SICKLES:*

Table knives and forks; one and two bladed pocket knives; buchers' knives and steels; razors, sheep shears, scissors, two foot rules, gun flints, fish hooks, lead pencils, spectacles in cases, button rings, hooks and eyes, pearl coat and vest buttons, iron tea spoons, table polished steel snuffers, cork screws, brass to butt hinges, handsaws, German and cast steelyards, curry combs, German scythe stones, Crumb creek ditto, blister steel, Millington & with many articles too tedious to mention.

A large and general assortment of

QUEENSWARE, CHINA, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon,

Country & imported Sugar.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1818.——tf

N. B. F. M'BEAIN, wishes to inform his country customers, that he has opened a STORE in Frankford, Beaver county, Hanover township, 8 miles from Pittsburgh, on the road between Georgetown and the Cross Roads; where he intends to keep a complete assortment of the above articles.

The most VALUABLE PROPERTY on the West side of the Mountains offered

FOR SALE.

Plumpsock Iron Works.

WITH about 350 acres of land belonging thereto, will be offered for sale by public vendue, if not previously sold at private sale, on Tuesday, the 18th day of August next, at the Court House, in the the borough of Uniontown. This establishment consists of a forge, rolling mill, grist and saw mills. Also, a large brick dwelling house, furnished in a handsome style with many other dwellings for the accommodation of workmen, and extensive stabling. It is situate in Fayette county, state of Pennsylvania, in the midst of a highly cultivated country on the state road, nine miles east of Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, and the like distance of Connellsville on the Youghiogheny river, five miles northwest of Uniontown, and thirty nine from the city of Pittsburgh. Bar iron is made in this forge by rolling instead of hammering, of a superior quality. Stone coal is the only fuel used in working it, an inexhaustible pit of which is within one hundred yards of the forge. Three men with a horse and cart are sufficient to raise, cole and haul to the forge all the coal necessary for keeping the works in full operation. They are in good order, the machinery almost new. This property is perhaps the most valuable of its kind in the United States, and by suitable attention it is believed, may be made the most profitable operations.

There will be sold also, at the same time and place, the following

HOUSES AND LOTS,

situate in the borough of Union, to wit:

1. The corner house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Elbow street, immediately east of the Court House, No. 20, being the most eligible as well as the most valuable lot of ground in town.

2. That large House and lot of ground No. 3, and part of the adjoining lot, on the west side north side of Elbow street, in the occupancy of Cuthbert Wiggins as a tavern stand, fronting on said street about one hundred and thirteen feet

To be sold by
ISAAC MEASON, and
DAN'L. ROGERS,
Ex'rs of Isaac Meason, Esq. dec'd.

May 26th 1818.